

11-13-1984

## College Voice Vol. 8 No. 5

Connecticut College

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### Recommended Citation

Connecticut College, "College Voice Vol. 8 No. 5" (1984). *1984-1985*. Paper 11.  
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# THE COLLEGE VOICE

Non Profit Organization  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
New London, CT  
Permit No. 7

VOL. VIII NO. 5

NOVEMBER 13, 1984

12 PAGES

## Minorities Neglected

by Cynthia Fazzari

Connecticut College, in regarding minority presence as an institutional concern, has not met its complete responsibilities of analyzing the environment and fulfilling the needs of its minority students. The administration is only playing a minor role in developing a culturally aware community. If environment creates the total experience of the individual, then the experience of a Conn. College minority student is one of not only academic strength and challenge, but also adaptation and compromise to social and cultural barriers.

Minority students, because of their numbers, feel they stand out more on campus than the majority student. This attention creates pressure on them to succeed for if they fail, it is noticeable to a much greater degree. They often feel that as individuals they are unfairly called upon to act as the spokesmen of the minority community. Why is this unfair? Rick McLellan, director of Unity and the Office of Volunteer Services, states, "It is the subtle assumption that minority students think alike and that their opinions are interchangeable." Personal beliefs are minority beliefs.

In a predominantly white institution, the minority student may feel isolated and unsupported. A study conducted by Ebony magazine questioned why minority students who attended predominantly white schools did not do as well as those attending black institutions. One of the findings was that academic development is impeded by stresses of social and racial isolation. As a result, academic energies are redirected into non-intellectual pursuits. At Conn., where there are few minority faculty and staff members and limited ethnic studies, minorities devote a lot of time and energy into just feeling comfortable. This could be minimized by the administration which is not doing enough to create a comfortable environment.

The Administration is aware of the issue only to the extent that it created Unity House, the campus' minority cultural center. Unity is more then a gathering place for Blacks and Hispanics. It is a program with a director and budget devised to help counteract the effects of isolation and racism on the student. It acts as a support group. "Unity is one of the main reasons why I am still here. I often use it as an

escape," says Frank Tuitt, president of Umoja.

The task of the director, Mr. McLellan, is to implement and create a variety of techniques to offset these feelings of uneasiness. Together with the students of Umoja and La Unidad, cultural and unifying programs are developed. Some include: a Freshman reception, Black History Month, Eclipse Weekend (a cultural festival for the entire campus) and Big Brother/Big Sister.

Other activities are thought of by students and grow due to the assistance of Mr. McLellan.

Brian Crawford's radio show The Hidden Perspective, which explores topics related to the minority community, is an example of such efforts.

Many minority students, however, believe Conn. is not facing its responsibilities to improve the environment. "Conn. is doing relatively nothing for the students," says Tuitt.

A major complaint is that Conn. needs a full time minority coordinator who concentrates all of his efforts in addressing the issue without having to depend completely on students. Mr. McLellan explains, "Now the students are doing everything with my help

and limited involvement. Really, I should be doing everything with their help."

There are other individuals on campus who are sensitive to the problems facing the minority environment yet address the from different standpoints. Marji Lipshez, coordinator of residential life, believes the situation can be improved if the entire community becomes involved. How can the awareness of the campus be stimulated?

Programs such as the Fireside Forums and the Student Awareness Panel isolate a problem, discuss it and communicate the student's feelings. The Student Government Association recently approved her Campus Awareness Proposal requesting \$5,000 to bring the nationally known racism trainer Dr. Charles King and the film *American Pictures* to Conn.

see Minorities page 2

## Tenure Information: Misused

by Jennifer Price

Robert Proctor, Chairman of the French and Italian Studies Department, "unfairly and unethically" used information given to him by a student in his recommendation to deny tenure to Robert Artinian, according to Cynthia Elliott, a French Studie graduate student.

"I think Dr. Proctor acted unfairly and unethically," said Elliott.

Proctor refused to comment on Elliott's statements, or on the tenure decision as a whole. "I think it would be out of place for me to discuss the matter," he said. "We've discussed the situation within the department, and have decided it is confidential. I don't think it is appropriate for me to discuss the matter."

"Professor Chadourne of the French Department told me there were some problems within her department," said Elliott. "She asked me in April of 1983 if I would write a letter about Dr. Artinian. She didn't specify good or bad, but I expect she knew I'd write a good one. That's how Proctor got involved with me."

culated by a student who objected to his (Artinian's) grading system.

It was circulated on the suggestion of Robert Proctor. Since I was a graduate student my opinion was respected by the students. The student circulating the petition asked me to sign it. I refused, and my action was copied." (other students refused to sign)

"In May or June of 1983 Proctor called me at home and said he was preparing a report for the faculty," said Elliott. "He asked me if I had anything to say about Dr. Artinian. I told him I thought Dr. Artinian was a great teacher. We talked in a friendly manner, and eventually we got around to the petition that had been circulating. I admitted to Dr. Proctor that I had had problems with a grade with Professor Artinian, but that we had settled the matter between ourselves."

"Later Dr. Proctor called me back. He wanted more details. He asked me twice if I would consider changing my written recommendation of Dr. Artinian," said Elliott. "The recommendations were

*"I didn't know that the information I was giving was being used to make tenure decisions."*

"After I had written the letter to Dr. Proctor commending Dr. Artinian a student began circulating a petition regarding Artinian," she explained. "The petition was cir-

good. I told him I would not."

In her recommendation of Artinian, written on April 21, 1983 Elliott states "Professor Artinian is one of the few in-

see Tenure page 10

## Yale Strike Disrupts Campus

by Dave Tyler

This is the first of three articles on the Yale strike. The second article will cover the strike as a woman's issue and the third will profile students actively supporting the union.

On September 25, Yale University's union of clerical and technical workers, Local 34, walked off the job after negotiations broke down with the Yale Corporation. Local 35, the union of service and maintenance workers went on a sympathy strike, refusing to cross Local 34's picket lines.

The talks broke down after the university offered a 24.2% increase in wages over a three year period. The union claimed the raise only came to 18.1% after cost-of-living increases which they said the university did not consider. The union wants a 29% raise plus better pensions, improved medical insurance, and a promise from the university that it will not lay off other works to pay for negotiated increases in salaries.

The strike is into its seventh week. There have been no negotiations since October 9.

Campus life has been severely disrupted. There are no food or dorm-cleaning services and library hours have been curtailed. Students are given a weekly stipend of \$72 to eat in restaurants in New Haven, and they have to clean their own dorms.

About 400 classes are being held off campus, as many professors do not want to cross picket lines. Students and faculty have to cross picket lines to use most campus facilities.

Student reaction to the strike is mixed. "In the beginning of the strike I was for the workers," said Jim Mitterando, class of '88, "but it's come to the point where it's just apathy, and I just want to see it over because it's really interfering with our lives."

At this point it's just really monotonous," agreed Kelly Huiatt, '86. "I'm getting sick of eating at restaurants. I wish

the dining halls were open, not because of the food because it's not much better, but because of the social climate. That's where I saw most of my friends."

"The college students are getting screwed," asserts Mary Lee Grant, '86. Mitterando doesn't blame either side for the strike, but notes, "I've seen a little more bureaucracy in terms of the administration. Maybe they are a little indifferent towards the feelings of the students."

Huiatt disagrees saying, "The administration is kind of invisible, you don't really see them. But the people on the picket lines, I've heard them engaged in shouting matches with some students, kind of obnoxious. When you cross the picket line, there's a glaring look, like you've committed a mortal sin." Huiatt noted that this type of behavior by strikers occurred only at the beginning of the strike, and has since stopped.

see Yale page 2



# Students For Global Peace

by Marie Theriault

Every Sunday evening at 8:30, in the living room of Windham, approximately thirty students meet to discuss a very important issue—peace. The thirty people are part of the campus group known as Students For Global Peace, which attempts to inform and educate the college community on this issue. The group also serves as a vehicle for various types of peace-related actions.

Besides the student-members, the Peace Group also has three advisors of who are very interested in the club. The advisors are Michael Burlingame, of the History Department; David Robb, the Chaplain, who also teaches religion; and William Rose, who teaches government. Michael Burlingame said that he is involved with the group because working for peace is "an avocation" to him. He teaches about these types of issues and was active in the freeze campaign. He said that he sees the club as a way of raising student consciousness of war and peace, and also of teaching people consciousness of war and peace, and also of teaching people to take an active part in activities such as raising money and protesting. He feels that the group should "heighten the awareness of the peace issue on campus."

Some ways in which the members have tried to heighten awareness so far this year have been through sponsoring speakers on issues such as nonviolence, Peace Week, and providing transportation to a Trident Protest Rally at the Submarine Base. Thirty people from Conn attended the

rally, and not all of them were members of the club.

Kate Titus, a sophomore who is now President of Students For Global Peace, has seen one main problem this year. She thinks that the group has an image problem. People assume that the members are hippies, but this is not true. All types of people are involved, and the members welcome students who have different approaches to peace. In fact, in the next few weeks, Students For Global Peace will be sponsoring two main events which each approach peace from a different angle.

November 7-14 will be a time when people from the group will go around campus and ask other students to sign up for the Oxfam Fast, which will take place on November 27. Students will be asked to give up either one or two meals on this specified day. The money the college saves will go toward Oxfam, a National Organization which works to stop hunger. Kate feels that hunger can be seen as the root of all problems, and that no one can cooperate until he has been adequately fed.

The next event will be Central America week, from November 13-18. During this time period, Students For Global Peace will sponsor speakers and show films relating to the Central America situation.

On November 12, people should have a chance to meet with members of the Nicaraguan Basketball Team, who will be playing Conn. By talking with these Nicaraguans, Conn students

will be able to learn about an alternate culture, and get the Nicaraguan perspective on the situation in their homeland.

Both Kate Titus and Michael Burlingame feel that it is important for the group to sponsor many different types of activities.

Mr. Burlingame feels that, in order to accomplish peace, "you have to work on a bunch of interrelated things at the same time." Thus, the group is a coalition. Not all members are involved in all projects and new members are welcome at all times. Kate stressed this last point by saying, "The purpose of this group is to work towards peace in various ways. It is not exclusive of certain methods, and all of the people in the group don't have to be involved in every aspect of it."

Kate said that Students For Global Peace is made up of individuals, who choose whether or not to attend certain activities. The formal organized club provides information, and the people can go to the events if they wish. Every member has a slightly different reason for working toward peace in a non-violent manner. Michael Burlingame said he is involved because, "I have two small children, and I want them to have a world to inherit."

Above all else, the preservation of the world does seem to be the main goal of this campus group. "We don't want to stress the negative dangers of war," said Kate. "We all know that. We want to work on creative, positive steps towards cooperative conflict resolution."



Students at P.S.C. Rally

## Progressive Students Coalition

by Debby Carr

Fifteen years ago, college campuses were considered battlegrounds of political controversy, and the media portrayed students as leftist activists. In 1984, however, college students are stereotyped by the media as politically apathetic followers of their parents' beliefs.

Conn's newly developed Progressive Students' Coalition does not seek to preserve the status quo, but (in the words of member Wiff Stenger) to "inform and increase the political awareness of students on campus."

To date, the PSC has been responsible for planning and organizing Rock Against Reagan, which was held on Nov. 5, and an Anti-Reagan rally. Featuring speeches by state representative Bill Cibes, state senate candidate Pat Hendel, and many others, the rally gave its crowd an opportunity to sensibly consider which presidential candidate would best represent the interests of students. Although they had only one week to put the rally together, it was very successful; partially due to the cooperation of the Students for Global Peace, and the Young Democrats.

While the PSC does share some of the beliefs of the Young Dems, it is according to Stenger, "more radical than Young Dems" and is politically involved in "less traditional ways."

Marc Martin further asserts that PSC "is not bureaucratic—it's a bunch of students who don't want to sit around while their world gets shaped for them." PSC is not part of a national organization, nor is it part of the Democratic party.

The Progressive Students' Coalition has run into one major problem on campus: their

freedom of speech is being denied. Diehard Reaganites and fanatic nationalists have been destroying pro-Mondale and anti-nuclear literature. Perhaps this act of censorship best represents the Reagan-youth attitude. The members of the PSC are tolerant of opposing beliefs and, in fact, want to encourage political discussions.

While the PSC initially began as "Students Against Reagan," its activities are by no means limited to the national election. They are considering the possibility of compiling a political/music magazine (which will not be limited to Conn circulation), and of sponsoring forums on campus. Because of the coalition's loose organization and practice of making decisions by consensus among the group members, (each of whom has an equal voice), the planning of future events is difficult. Stenger says that they will deal with an issue "if something comes up. Our group really really cares."

For the rally, for example, there were about ten people each of whom performed an integral role, whether it was working on the sound system, leafletting, or lining up speakers and musicians."

According to Martin, the coalition would like to "destroy the image that most students are for Reagan," and that "students don't question [the political views of] their parents or [of] others," and would like "an 'activist atmosphere' on campus." Student political activism is not dead; Stenger says, "It just needs to be brought out." Perhaps the PSC, an intelligent alternative to the existing campus political channels, is exactly what the Conn campus needs.

## Yale

Other students are upset by the union's demands. "I think they're asking for too much," said Tamara Graham '88. "I think a 24% raise, that's plenty. And they want to keep all their holidays, they want all the fringe benefits, and they want a huge raise. I'm not in sympathy with them at all."

Bartley Smith, '88, worried about the effect that pay increases will have on her tuition. "The university can't pay them much more, and I don't want my tuition to go up."

"I don't think the union's making such a big dent as they think they are," said Howard Berstein, '88. "Local 34 is out

"Local 35, which is the dining hall workers and the people who are cleaning the bathrooms, that's what everybody cares about, everybody, and they're just on sympathy strike. Once they're back, the attitude of the students, I see it, is that Local 34 could strike 'till they die. Once we're getting our meals that seems to be everybody's main concern."

Many students don't think the university can afford to accede to the union's demands. "They talk about the 35 million dollar profit that Yale has had," said Grant, "and I don't think it's their profit. I

think they're using it for savings. I think that's important, and it's important to keep the endowment up."

Yale has an endowment of 1 billion dollars, up from 500 million in 1977. The union maintains Yale registered a budget surplus of 35 million dollars last year, which could be used to settle the strike.

The strike has not affected Huiatt's perception of Yale. "I still think Yale's a great place to study, it hasn't thrown a negative light on Yale. Maybe that's because I have a narrow focus just on my classes, and I don't tend to get involved in political or social controversial issues."

## Minorities

Both will teach people to be aware of what racism is, how it affects both minorities and Whites, and what can be done to combat prejudices. There is not enough diversity at Conn.

Senior Brian Crawford says, "There is insensitivity and ignorance at this college. The school must become aware of, teach and understand the differences in people." Ms. Lipshetz adds, "We have potential for a superb residential life program but the students need to create the environment. The

change must come from the white students who have a commitment to diversity."

Conn. College prepares its students for the world. "The school is a reflection of society," says Mr. McLellan, "a society where racism exists. It is important to realize this and to deal with it effectively." However, many minority students may not want to face the issue by submerging themselves into a majority environment during their college career. The individual must be ready to challenge himself.

Freshman Lashawn Jefferson explains, "The student must come with an open mind and his priorities established. But more than anything he must come with the willingness to adapt not only to new college environment but also to a racial imbalance."

The minority environment must improve at Conn. Though some positive steps are being taken, the administration must play a larger role in making the total minority experience a positive one for its students.

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# Bulimia Awareness

by Eleonora Riesenman

Bulimia is a Greek term meaning ox-hunger or insatiable appetite. In a contemporary context, bulimia is a disorder that is characterized by excessive bingeing and purging. Studies indicate that anywhere from 5% to 25% of young women, ranging from 18 to 35 years old, partake in some form of bingeing and purging (Wermuth, Davis, & Hollister, 1977). Around ten years ago, English therapists were the first to make a distinction between bulimia and its cousin anorexia nervosa. Since this turning point, bulimia has been widely recognized and diagnosed as an eating disorder. The secretive nature of bulimia has only recently been remedied by means of therapy which has produced a greater understanding of the subject.

Bulimia, can be traced back to the ancient Romans. Their celebrated eating orgies consisted of bingeing which was, consequently, followed by purging in a specially constructed edifice, the vomitorium. The twentieth century now dictates the socially accepted 'norms' with regards to women. The slender figure concept has been consistently enforced throughout each decade: 1920's Flappers, 1950's Audrey Hepburn,

1960's Twiggy, 1970's Cher, and 1980's the fitness craze. The modern woman is defined by women's magazines and the media as an all rounder—outgoing, intelligent, beautiful. Therapists regard bulimia as a partially cultural disease, which implements the cosmetic component representing thinness. Social phenomenon has played a major role in establishing the beautiful-equals-thin equation.

Most bulimics are burdened with the pressures on today's ambitious women to succeed and meet the standards or attractiveness. Dr. Paul Gafinkel of Toronto General Hospital views bulimics as "an impulsive population, and an unhappy one." (Swartz, Can Med Assoc. Journal, 1984).

Bulimics can be generalized as being achievers, perfectionists, with high self-expectations. It is, therefore, of no surprise to find that bulimia affects women during early adulthood. The transition into adulthood can produce high levels of anxiety. Bulimics have a distorted image of themselves. They see themselves as unrealistically overweight, whereas, most bulimics are of normal weight. Yet this is not the only cause of bulimia. Studies indicate that women, generally, want

to be thinner than their normal recommended weight (Clement, 1984; Katzman & Wolchik, 1984).

Bulimics fear rejection and are consistently trying to please their family, friends and themselves. They are characterized by high self-expectations, a poor body image and low self-esteem (Kubistat, 1982). Many bulimics believe themselves unable to control their circumstances. A means to achieving some level of 'control' is defined in terms of body weight. Their fear of rejection and failure produces a form of self induced pain which ranges from starvation, bingeing, purging, and laxative abuse. The psychological demands bulimics place on themselves produce anxiety. Food is turned to as an outlet for releasing tensions—satisfaction is gained from excessive bingeing. This act, however, results in producing new emotions of guilt, shame, and lack of control.

Purging or heavy laxative abuse, in turn, is seen as a purification rite and a means of re-establishing control. Yet emitting guilty feelings, through purging creates a new state of starvation. Food deprivation lends itself to an increased desire for food, so much so, that it becomes an

obsession. The cycle repeats itself when the bulimic tries to suppress this 'hunger' through eating. The constant underlying theme is the lack of control experienced by bulimics. Prolonged bingeing and purging leads to further anxieties and tension with regards to controlling eating habits.

Apart from the devastating psychological effects of bulimia, the biological effects are just as damaging. Several articles in women's magazines tend to underemphasize the physical damage caused by bulimia. Many of these articles tend to introduce readers to bulimia rather than dissuade them from the disorder. Long term bingeing, and purging (five years) creates an internal imbalance. This chemical imbalance leads to pale skin, dental problems, falling hair, and general fatigue. Further damage includes tearing of organs, scratch marks inside the mouth, high blood pressure, ulcers, hernias, electrolyte disturbances causing cardiac irregularities, metabolic imbalances, bowel disturbances, and in some cases death.

Bulimics are aware of their actions, yet refuse to seek medical advice. They prefer to remain in the closet for fear of being discovered and rejected or not being able to control

their eating habits. Bulimia is a very 'young' disorder, therefore, it is difficult to make vast generalizations on the subject especially since each case varies. Treatment commences with education and abolishing the ignorance that surrounds the topic. Therapy is a viable solution where the bulimics distorted image and the beautiful-equals-thin equation can be altered. Laura Hesslein, a councilor at the infirmary, has previously organized group therapy for bulimics. The eating group is functional in that it is supportive and responsive to the issues involved in bulimia. Any form of therapy for bulimia aims at increasing self-esteem and altering the subjects attitude toward food and regulating food intake. Therapy provides reinforcement and relief and gives the individual a sense of direction.

Bulimia has been diagnosed as a relatively new disorder. Numerous factors contribute to the onset of bulimia. Bulimia, undoubtedly, has psychological and biological effects. A means to remedy bulimia is to re-educate bulimics and non-bulimics about the images of women in our society.

## Fireside Forums

by Sally Jones

If you are tired of the living room scenes where a keg is the center of attention, there is now an alternative to these beer gatherings. Fireside Forums are providing another social outlet for students at Conn. College.

An idea of Nina Elgo's, housefellow of Hamilton last year, these Fireside Chats serve to bring students and faculty together in an informal atmosphere. While discussing such topics as relationships, black/white issues, gay/straight issues, sex, drugs and alcohol students not only learn about what is going on around them, they also learn about themselves.

Under the direction of Marji Lipshez, Residential Life coordinates these programs. The dorm housefellow initially conducts the discussion, although students are welcome to suggest topics that they feel are interesting to talk about. Such intimate conversations allow the dorm and the housefellow to get closer.

Many Fireside Forums have already been held in various dorms and the response has been great. As Maria Wykoff, housefellow of Windham said, the reactions have been "very positive. The form felt good having a nice alternative for dorm life!" Patty Guillet housefellow of Burdick said, "There is always room for some positive social outlet at this school above and beyond the social life. These fireside chats, are filling up a gap in dorm life."

In the future, Marji Lipshez and the Residential Life Committee hope to publicize a resource book in which faculty members list both academic and leisure topics which they would be interested in discussing with students. In this manner, students get to know professors in a more casual setting. Marji said these Fireside Chats and other social functions such as afternoon tea, can help "develop a better community between faculty and students. Students and faculty can do so much." She sees Conn. College as "a catalyst for change" and if these changes are made, she believes that Conn. can have one of the strongest residential lives in this country.

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## War and Peace

by Susan Czepiel

Asserting that "peace is not the absence of war," Richard Wagner, Psychology Department Chairman at Bates College, urged Connecticut College students to work to "move closer to a world of peace." Speaking on November 4 at the final event of Peace Awareness Week, Wagner gave three suggestions "of things you or others at Connecticut College could do to promote peace."

Wagner said that if peace is the absence of war, "we could say that the United States and the Soviet Union are now at peace. But I can't accept such a statement," he continued. Recognizing that peace is more than the absence of war points us in "a constructive direction," according to Wagner, away from our preoccupation "with avoiding war." When we constantly worry about war, "we are constantly afraid," Wagner observed and warned that "anxiety-ridden people...make mistakes, sometimes crucial mistakes." Fear also makes a person "blot out the thing they're most afraid of," he said.

Wagner saw danger in both of these responses to fear of war. Thinking about war causes us to "get scared...and...do the wrong thing," while ignoring the possibility of war causes us to do nothing. "The way out of this bind...is to spend more time thinking about contemplating the horror of nuclear war," Wagner asserted.

Far from seeing peace as "a remote end-state," Wagner said he sees peace "around me...daily." Defining peace as "the process of resolving conflict without resort to violence," Wagner suggested two implications of his definition. "First," he said, "It [peace] is something you and I can really be a part of" and second, the peace process in the international arena is dependent upon peace in the home arena," he noted. He continued, "being able to be a part of the peace process...in our own lives, is a critical building block in the construction of the peace process worldwide."

Wagner listed four ways students could "participate successfully in the international peace process." Students must, he said, "take seriously" a commitment to "remove the causes of war from your own life—selfishness, intolerance, narrow-mindedness, certainty that you are the one who's right." To help bring about peace, students must also be hopeful and recognize "that, even when the situation seems bleak, the most unexpected pleasure can emerge," Wagner said.

Maintaining a sense of humor can also help bring about peace, Wagner said and added that "some laughable craziness is likely to help your thinking about how to be a positive resource in the world." Observing that "our standard approach to the problem hasn't gotten us too

far," Wagner also advised students to "be creative." Wagner urged students to "do something, anything, no matter how small."

Wagner gave four examples "of how you can apply this advice." Wagner urged students to "vote for peace" and to "start talking to people about peace on the campus." Wagner also suggested students write to President Reagan. "It's not too hard," Wagner encouraged, "All you have to say is something like 'Dear Mr. President: I'm in favor of peace and a nuclear freeze. Would you please talk seriously with Mr. Gromyko or Mr. Chernyenko about ways to reduce nuclear arms?'" he said.

Wagner's final suggestion was "for those of you who feel ready for an even bigger challenge." He suggested that students establish a "Send a Dean to Washington" Fund...All you need to do is collect enough for a plane ticket...a couple of nights' lodging and meals," Wagner advised. "Then give the Dean the names of Congressional addresses of the Senators and Representatives of everyone who contributes to the fund. Change the Dean with visiting each with a personal message about peace from his or her constituents."

Wagner agreed that a "Send A Dean to Washington could sound like a 'crazy' idea, but 'in a year which saw the Chicago Cubs almost win the pennant, and has been Geraldine Ferraro nominated for Vice President, anything is possible.'"



# Forum

## An Open Letter to Tim Pratt

Dear Tim,

In the November 6 issue of the *Voice*, you presented us with an incredibly distorted, exaggerated, and fallacious indictment of that most hideous of crimes, liberalism. Granted, the editorial page is a place for opinions, but what merit do opinions have if they are based on a gross misrepresentation of the opposition and little else?

For example, you speak of the liberal's "vision of government as a messianic force ushering in a new kingdom of equality and social justice." Aren't we being a bit dramatic here, Tim? Actually, we liberals are somewhat more realistic than you picture us. Aid to the poor and other social programs are, we feel, a step in the right direction, but not a promise of Utopia. Such visions are reserved for the fundamentalist church, and we needn't remind you whose side they are on.

That paragraph amused us, but the next one was frightening. You pictured us as wanting to abolish the rule of citizens, replacing it with rule of the "beaucratic elite." Surely you can't believe the Walter Mondale and the liberal democrats want to destroy

democracy and set up absolute rule by an elite group. Next time, perhaps you should think your sentences over a little before you blindly commit them to paper.

Next, you accuse us of con-torted logic. You then continue by oversimplifying and distorting an argument, and drawing some flawed conclusions from it. You equate greed solely with money, completely ignoring what the liberals are talking about when they speak of greed. We mean "greed" in the sense of everyone out for themselves in Washington, and the resulting decline of aid to those less fortunate, those lacking adequate representation in Washington.

We do not think that conservatives are all out solely to get rich, and we hope you do not think all we live for is to take your money. Obviously, there must be a fair and equitable compromise between low taxes and social programs, a cause that is not aided by your extremist monologue. You attribute three phrases to us, namely "Wealth exists to be taxed."

Money is evil. Property is theft." Again, more distortions and oversimplifications.

We are sorry you found the rally to be a "dismal affair." Are you sure you were at the right rally? The speakers were spirited, and the audience was quite substantial, unless you consider a turnout of 300 plus on a rainy Sunday to be "meager."

This mood of "impotent desperation" was apparently not shared by the rest of the crowd. It's bad enough when you go putting words in our mouths, but please don't try to tell us what our moods are.

Liberals, you say, exploit people's feelings of victimization. How fitting that you should use this same exploitation in your next paragraph. Next, you speak of social programs as having "victims" for recipients. Thus, the poor are "victimized" by welfare.

But the irony of your letter is most clear when you accuse us of being un-American because of our opposition to Ronald Reagan. You equate Reagan with America.

One must remember that Reagan is not America and we can be **for** America even though we are **against** Reagan.

Harold Olsen  
Andrew Silver

## Don't Throw Away America

by Hilary Gans

We are a great nation. With the highest standard of living and more fat per capita than anywhere in the world. We are enjoying ourselves; but is this at the cost of the rest of the world? This indulgent position may be enjoyable but certainly not responsible. The U.S. has used more resources in the past 35 years than all of past civilization. We represent only 5% of the world population and yet consume 20% of its resources as stated in G. Miller's *Living In the Environment*.

My reason for writing this letter is not to send everyone on a guilt trip but to make people conscious of our world position. The world is living a suicidal lifestyle and America is the worst offender. I'm not suggesting that we go back in time but rather forward sustainable lifestyle where input equals output.

Rather than digging up new resources and discarding them after one use, we should try to further recycling and reuse. For example if the U.S. were to recycle 1/2 the paper and the 60 billion throw away bottles and cans used annually, there would be enough energy saved to supply electricity to the residences in all the major cities on the east coast (21 million people). Japan is already way head of us.

Recycling is one approach but, does not get at the heart of the problem; over-consumption. There are lots of little things we can do daily to cut down on our consumption. For example, turn out lights when not in use, don't flush the toilet after every use, take shorter showers (showers use 3-5 gallons of water per minute), use both sides of a sheet of paper, don't take more food than you can eat.

These ideas are probably not new to you, and represent only a few of the many ways to conserve. The major point I'm trying to get across is just to make people conscious of waste, and show that much of it can be prevented; what can't can be recycled.

Let's make the decision to conserve our resources a voluntary one before it becomes forced on us sooner than we planned.

## Martian Musings

by John H. Sharon

Dear Diary (Nov. 7, 1984),

Americans are funny people. Last night, after electing Ronald Reagan to a second presidential term, most citizens simply turned off their T.V. sets and went to bed. No wild parties. No dancing in the streets. No fireworks. Nothing.

Admittedly, President Reagan had been expected to win his landslide as early as a month ago; but high expectations are supposed to make victory all the more sweet. Look at what happened in Detroit when the Tigers won the World Series.

An interesting country, the United States is—unlike any place I've seen on this planet, not to mention in this Universe. In much of Europe, for example, massive demonstrations erupt whenever a candidate for president or Pope is announced as the winner. And on the planet Saturn, large families of bacteria gather on hilltops in triumphant celebration of Democracy.

So what is it with the United States? Voter apathy? Not a chance, most experts say, considering the record number of people who went to the polls on November 6th. Nor is it voter saturation after suffering through such a long campaign, since most Americans have appeared generally aware of what's been going on lately.

Yes as I see it, these poor Americans are suffering from a

combination of both voter apathy and saturation; and the saddest thing of all is that they don't even know it.

Voter turnout was high this year because the Republican and Democratic parties took it upon themselves to register as many people as they possibly could. Voter awareness was up thanks largely to Dan Rather, Peter Jennings, and the electronic wizzardry that keeps both men employed.

Two fundamental elements of American politics seem to have been lost as a result.

First, by lowering themselves to the function of voter register, the major parties have recognized that they are losing their grip on the American public. "Go vote," they appeared to be saying this year. "Don't ask why, just do it." The second element of Lost Politics has been voter awareness on **issues**, not on the broader questions of who is running and who looks better on T.V. We owe a great deal of thanks to the media for this last point.

There once was a time, way back when I first landed on this crazy planet, when Americans would vote because they were concerned with specific issues. Television was unheard of, so it was up to the parties both to educate the people and to pick a candidate who best understood (and stood for) the issues at hand.

But recent party reforms

have changed things. Now a candidate is chosen by an open primary system that greatly emphasizes his or her visibility. Politicians of the 1980s are picked not so much for where they stand on issues as how they stand at the podium.

The argument to all this, of course, is that so many people voted for Ronald Reagan this year because they are financially better off than they were four years ago. And the argument is a good one. Yet if we are to believe polls in the *New York Times*, most Americans disagree with Reagan's policies, but yesterday decided to vote for him anyway. The problem, many experts said before the election, was that Walter Mondale has the image of a wimp. Had the Democrats nominated an image-man like Gary Hart, then maybe—just maybe—this would have been a close race.

Perhaps readers of this verbiage are thinking that I am just a frustrated Democrat from the sting of yesterday's Republican landslide. The fact of the matter is that as a Martian, I can't vote. But if I had been allowed to, I probably wouldn't have voted anyway; for whatever the reasons, neither candidate tickled my antenna's. Is this voter apathy? Not really, because it is my choice. And making choices is what Democracy is supposed to be all about.



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**Article Policy:** All articles to be submitted for publication must be typed, double spaced, must have a word count and the author's name. Articles must be submitted **no later than 5:00 pm** every Tuesday evening to the *Voice* office, Room 212 in Crozier-Williams.



# Food Survey: Students Dissatisfied

by C. Tobin

About 75% of Connecticut College students are dissatisfied with the campus food service, according to preliminary results of a student food survey. The survey was given out to students asking for their impression about various aspects of the food service at Conn.

Of the 355 surveys returned to the food committee, 267 students expressed dissatisfaction with the food service while the remaining 88 expressed satisfaction.

The student food survey was comprised of a series of questions about virtually all aspects of the food service made up by Jay Levin, a member of the board of trustees and Doug Evans, a recent member of the food committee.

When Ken Abrahams '82 was told of the results of the survey, he said he was not surprised. "There are some real problems with the food service at Conn.," he said.

"The major problem is the lack of alternative entrees. Also, if the food management gave the students higher quality meals in lesser proportions, there wouldn't be so much waste."

Abrahams said that the problem of food quality does not lie with the cooks at Conn. "The cooks were the ones who decided to have the salad bar. Billy Perkins is an extremely qualified cook."

When Maryjane Geiger asked him to make a simple broiled fish for a senior dinner, Billy instead, made a terrific stuffed sole with chalets and mushrooms.

Abrahams said that another adjustment that would make the quality of the food at Conn better would be to designate a specific amount of monies for food, instead of one lump sum for residence.

"If students would try to bring back dishes to the dining halls and take more responsibility for the maintenance of their dorms, then the school wouldn't have to pay for maintenance staff and extra dishes."

Abrahams said that as far back as '76 there has always been a fish or vegetarian entree. "When Maryjane (Geiger) came in, the vegetarian and alternatives to red meat entrees got cut."

A survey of private Northeastern colleges written by Doug Evans gives the number of hot main meal choices by

schools of comparable size and overall quality.

Four schools offer one hot main choice, six schools offer two hot main meals, 12 schools offer three hot main meal choices, three schools offer four choices and one school offers five hot main meal choices.

Conn. only offers one hot main meal choice with hamburger or hot dog alternatives.

The average cost for 21 meals per week in schools surveyed is \$1364. It takes Conn. \$1425 to prepare 21 meals per week.

Bradford White, a member of the food committee, reported that there has been a marked change during the last four years of the quality and quantity of the food being served in the dining halls.

"The vegetables are being overcooked and the meats are of poor quality or poorly prepared," said White. "Basically, there seems to be overall backsliding on behalf of the food management."

The food committee was formed in 1982 to provide a "student voice as a feedback to the administration," White said.

"I'm sure some people who hear student's complaints think we're spoiled rich kids who want gourmet food. That's just a fallacy."

"From the several student surveys I've read, students

don't want to eat food that induces digestive problems," White said.

"I empathize with the vegetarians; I can't see how the food management thinks that only lukewarm quiche can provide adequate nutrition."

The following are comments from two surveys. One student wrote:

"The food is hard to digest. I usually feel poor after meals and must lie down. Last year I was sick for three days after eating a hamburger."

This student rated the meals on a score of 1-10: breakfast, 7½; lunch 3; and dinner 5.

Another student wrote: "First of all, I think the biggest problem is the quality of the main dishes. The only dishes which are acceptable are the pasta dishes and the chicken, which usually is only a little chicken meat and a plateful of bones and skin."

"The beef has no taste and it is usually soaked in sauce. At lunch, the main dishes are lacking, too. The hamburgers and chicken legs are always very greasy."

"Breakfast is the best meal since it is always cereal and bread, coffee cakes and muffins, etc. but the eggs are usually cold. Also, I think there should be fresh fruit at breakfast and dinner. Thank you for listening."

## Oxfam Tightly Run

by Daria Keyes

Last year about 500 U.S. colleges and universities contributed more than \$300,000 through student participation in Oxfam America's fast for a world harvest. This money goes toward emergency food aid, seeds, tools, and training for long-term change in third world nations, currently to help the people in many African countries affected by the drought.

"Oxfam works directly with the people involved. The people are the prime decision makers," said David Robb, associate professor of religious studies, chaplain, and faculty advisor for Oxfam.

Their philosophy is based on a Chinese proverb, "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach him to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime."

"Oxfam avoids the 'technological fix.' They only introduce appropriate technology which won't change the culture," he said. "Oxfam is more a people-oriented program than a technological program. They maintain the integrity of people and still increase their self-sufficiency."

Oxfam is involved in emergency aid in the drought-stricken countries in Africa. Thirty-one African countries

are affected by the present drought; twenty-four are affected severely. For the past three years rainfall has been way below normal. Four million face starvation.

Many parts of Zimbabwe have become a dustbowl. War is raging in Mozambique, adding to the natural catastrophe. Many of the Mozambicans are journeying to Zimbabwe for relief.

Through a \$50,000 grant Oxfam America has provided these refugees with emergency food supplies. Oxfam is working with other aid agencies to help these people establish safe water supplies, health services, literacy classes, and agricultural training.

This non-profit agency has sent over \$400,000 to Africa this year for drought relief. Most of the projects look beyond the immediate crisis. Oxfam workers help people secure reliable sources of water and prevent further damage from droughts.

In Mozambique they are repairing windmill water pumps which irrigate eight farming cooperative fields.

In Tanzania they are assisting in the building of irrigation canals which will allow expansion of fruit orchards.

In Somalia villagers are being aided to terrace and plant

sand dunes in order to stop the expansion of the desert near their homes.

Oxfam is also helping people in Latin America and India.

"Oxfam is entirely non-political. They do not work through political agencies here or in other countries," said Robb. "They never send money to governments since there is so much government corruption of foreign aid."

In 1983 Oxfam received more than \$5.2 million in contributions. Most of the support comes from individuals and private religious, civic and school groups. Colleges and universities donated \$342,760 which comprises 45% of the group total of \$761,705.

"Oxfam is a tightly run ship," said Ben Kligler, a coordinator of the fast for the New England area. "The cost of the overhead has been kept down to 25%." People think this is a large amount to go toward overhead, but it is unavoidable to keep it any lower than 25% he said.

The National Charities Information Bureau (NCIB) sets standards for non-profit organizations. If, the overhead is less than 30%, the organization is considered well run said Kligler.

"Much of the Oxfam staff is volunteer or minimally

paid," said Robb. "They have the best track record," he said referring to maintaining minimal costs.

The funds are distributed as follows:

- 55% for buying tools and seed, and emergency aid
- 10% for monitoring the grants and finding new projects
- 10% for publishing literature and making films to inform the public

- 10% for fundraising
- 15% for supporting the administration

Robb explained how the fast translates into dollar figures. "The college assigns a dollar figure for each meal omitted. Based on the number of students who sign up in advance, less meals are prepared on that day," he said. "Then the college makes out a check which is sent directly to Oxfam."

## Oxfam Events

Wednesday, Nov. 14th 8:00 KB living room  
Fireside Discussion and Slide Show

Professor John Burton will speak on the drought in Africa. The slide show will focus in specific problems in Niger and Zimbabwe.

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# Asian Night

by Susan Czepiel

"Asian Night provides an opportunity for people to see the diversities in the cultures and customs of different Asian countries. It also gives Asian Club members a chance to experience this cultural exchange," Asian Club president Fei Liem said during this year's Asian Night. The November 1 event featured food samples, yoga demonstrations, slides shows, a display of material arts, and music, representing India, China, Japan, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Pakistan.

Held in Conn Cave, Asian Night, an annual event which is open to the campus and is sponsored by the Asian Club, included food samples from China, Japan, India, and Pakistan. Students sampled Chinese pork dumplings and stir-fried vegetables, Japanese sushi (rice and fish wrapped in seaweed), Indian curried chicken, and Pakistani Keema, a beef dish spiced with hot red pepper served in squares of pita bread.

A yoga demonstration, featuring professor Joy Laine and six students, attracted about 50 students and faculty members. "Yoga is both relaxing and challenging," Laine

explained. "It requires suppleness of the body but just as important, it requires strength. It is physically and spiritually demanding, but rewarding," Laine continued. Lane began her demonstration of yoga by performing several movements by herself, followed by students who joined her in four groups of poses.

"Salute to the Sun" is a group of poses in which all of the upward movements of the body salute the rising sun, all of the downward movements the earth. "The Warrior Pose," is a pre-battle pose traditionally done by warriors "to put them in the right frame of mind," according to Laine. Laine and her students finished their demonstration of yoga with groups of balancing and sitting poses.

Mike Neville's and Diana Lee's slide show of China attracted around 30 students and faculty members. Neville and Lee showed slides of both Chinese cities and of the Chinese countryside.

Students and faculty also watched Rob Montgomery, Jim Tomlinson, and James Schack perform Aikido, a Japanese material art. Aikido



Food at Asian Night

(Photo by R. Valinote)

differs from Tai Kwon Do, another popular form of martial arts, because it is a purely self-defensive art, according to Montgomery.

While a student who practices Aikido does not learn how to kick, he does practice rolling and falling. Montgomery explained the theory of Aikido: "You let your opponent's momentum lead to his downfall. You let the other man make the first move towards you. He's committed himself then, and you can grab

his arm and take control." Tomlinson said he has practiced Aikido for 4 years, Schack for 2½ years, Montgomery for nine months.

A short performance of Cambodian music by professor Sam Ang-Sam followed the Aikido demonstration. Although he played singly, Ang-Sam explained that Cambodian music is "not solo-oriented." Playing a tro, a two-stringed instrument with a bow attached to the strings, Ang-Sam performed a Cam-

bodian song and then switched to a duck flute, a wooden instrument like a recorder, for a Chinese song called "The Tiger's Flying Kite."

Asian Night ended with a 45-minute demonstration of Indian music by Charles Rock and Ang-Sam.

Accompanied by Ang-Sam playing a tambura, a stringed instrument like a guitar, Rock played "Dargari Canada," a song written 300 years ago by "the greatest musicians in India," according to Rock.

## Conn. Attracts Transfer Students

by Patricia Ryan

In an average year, Connecticut College receives approximately 150 to 160 transfer applications. Fifty to sixty of these students are ultimately offered admission. Of these students, approximately thirty-five will accept the offer and attend Conn. A greater percentage of accepted transfer applicants attend than freshman applicants because most transfer applicants apply to only two or three schools, while high school seniors will apply to five or six. Slightly more women than men apply as transfer students, therefore, more women than men are admitted. The male/female ratio of transfer students is approximately 47% to 53%.

Transfer students wish to come to Conn. for many of the same reasons that high school seniors apply, primarily the reputation of the college. Mr. Arthur Napier, Associate Director of Admissions, says that, "Transfer students are applying from a position of strength. They are more focused; they know what college is about."

For many, the school's size becomes an important factor. Some find that the fraternity and sorority situation adversely affects their overall experience. Connecticut's housing policy is another attraction.

This year the housing situation will affect the number of transfer applicants who can be offered admission. Members

of the Admissions staff will meet with the Dean to determine the number of places available. As Mr. Napier states, "Connecticut's residential life is excellent and we don't want to mess it up."

The transfer students come from colleges that fall into three groups. Some are students from large universities, who feel that the quality of their education is out of their control. Some transfers are from women's colleges, and some are from schools that are similar to Conn. that did not live up to their hopes.

Transfer students are not judged with the same criteria as potential freshman. "Their high school records and SAT scores become less important in direct proportion to the amount of time the student has spent in college," says Mr. Napier. A major concern is whether the student could handle work at Conn. well. In general, a student should have a minimum 3.0 GPA to be a potential candidate.

In the past ten to twelve years, Mr. Napier has noticed a change in the time at which transfer students apply for admission.

In the past, they applied during sophomore year, now, more students are applying for sophomore year. He states that this switch may be because, "students are less patient with colleges - or perhaps they are just brighter and making up their minds quicker."

## Education in Jeopardy

DURHAM, NC, (CPS)—Black colleges and campuses that enroll students from lower-income households are apt to suffer more drastic enrollment declines if financial aid budgets continue to fall, a University of Chicago professor recently warned a national conference on desegregation here.

"The impact of aid cuts is greater on black schools which have more students from poor families," says Education Professor Edgar Epps. "If the current financial aid policy continues to be restrictive, I expect enrollment at all colleges serving poorer students will show enrollment declines."

Student aid cuts approaching 20 percent over the past four years already have reduced enrollment at a number of black colleges, Epps pointed out in a phone interview, and caused a large number of mid-year dropouts.

More students are attending college part-time, he told the National Conference on Desegregation in Postsecondary Education at North Carolina Central University recently, because they can't afford full-time tuition.

Guaranteed Student Loans have saved some schools from significant enrollment drops, but "we will definitely be in trouble if the economy changes and lending institutions find something else to do with their money," predicts Jeanette Huff, financial aid director at Fort Valley State College in Georgia.

"About 96 percent of our students receive some kind of financial aid," she says. "And if lenders withdraw the funds, we won't have a college."

Huff estimates the college would retain only 17 to 20 percent of its students if current funding sources disappeared.

"Not enough for us to open our doors," she comments.

Even the University of the District of Columbia, where public budget appropriations keep tuition low and most students are ineligible for financial aid, has suffered some cutbacks, admits Dwight Cropp, vice president of resource management and development.

"The aid cuts have been felt in terms of growth of our non-resident student population," he explains.

Private schools may face even tougher times than public colleges, Epps says, because their higher tuition is forcing students into less expensive state colleges.

"These private colleges usually have only small endowments," he explains. "So they depend to a large extent on tuition and fees."

While black communities solidly support traditionally black colleges, Epps recommends schools take decisive steps to combat financial aid woes.

"Colleges need to offer programs that are attractive," he stresses. "And schools must be flexible in offering them, especially at convenient times for working students."

Schools also must find new ways for students to finance their educations, cultivate new sources of private funding and recruit students aggressively, Epps notes.

"Schools need to do a better job of selling themselves," he maintains.

Without these innovations, Epps says, "it's doubtful that some of these institutions will survive."

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# Students Defy New Drinking Rules

by David Gaede

MADISON, WI (CPS)—Students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison—joined by disgruntled students from across the state—staged a mass “drink-in” on the steps of the state capitol last week to protest efforts to raise the drinking age there to 21.

“We, as students, understand that we and our peers will not stop drinking because the law dictates that we do,” proclaimed Dan Katz, legislative affairs director for the Wisconsin Student Association, which represents student governments from campuses around the state.

The defiance of new drinking policies expressed by Katz and other students at the Wisconsin drink-in—where the day’s motto was “F\*\*k ‘em if we can’t take a drink”—has been echoed by students around the nation over the last month.

While some experts predicted tough new campus drinking regulations nationwide would cause some students unease as they learned new ways to socialize, it appears that many students are flaunting the regulations openly and at times even outwardly rebelling against them.

At North Carolina State University, for instance, state alcohol control agents recently busted 36 students in one night for alcohol policy violations at a campus frat party.

The next night agents arrested 53 more NCSU students on similar charges.

Police arrested 56 students for liquor violations at Illinois State University during the first weekend in September, and arrested 47 more violators the following weekend.

Indiana makes random checks in a desperate attempt to enforce the new alcohol policy on that campus, where freshmen supposedly believe “that you come to IU to get drunk,” says Dean of Students Michael Gordon.

“Some very important people, including some students, staff, and faculty, are willing to say, ‘Ha, (the campus alcohol policy) is all a very funny joke,’” Gordon complains.

“Any time you trim back people’s rights and opportunities, there will be some reactions,” says Jonathan Burton, executive director of the National Interfraternity Conference.

Just as many students and fraternities were endorsing new drinking policies and campus alcohol awareness programs, he says, administrators and politicians started cramming new rules down students’ throats.

Instead, officials should be working to “change attitudes as opposed to legislation,” Burton says.

“The whole movement might have been much more

effective if the campus alcohol education programs had been given more time to pick up speed,” he theorizes. “First comes education, then minds are changed, and then legislation can be enacted with everyone’s full support.”

And while the new campus alcohol crackdown is preoccupying police, frustrating administrators, and angering students, it may not be having any effect on what it was designed to prevent: alcohol-related accidents.

A recent Boston University study found that raising the drinking age from 18 to 20 five years ago has had no effect on traffic deaths or the drinking habits of underaged students in Massachusetts.

The only thing the law has done, says study author Robert Smith, is foster among students “a cynicism toward the legislative process and disregard for law enforcement.”

That’s evidently the feeling of some Notre Dame students, who last summer “kidnapped” a bust of famed football coach Knute Rockne to protest the school’s drinking policy.

Along with a color picture of the bust comfortably tanning at a nearby beach, the Notre Dame student paper has received a ransom note warning that the Rockne sculpture won’t be returned “till the students have their beer.”

Problems and complications with alcohol policies also are plaguing such schools as Fort Hays State University, Arizona State, St. Bonaventure, and New Mexico, to name just a few.

“Alcohol-related problems are obviously taking up more time of campus law enforcement agencies these days, and alcohol abuse is a greater problem, or at least recognized more,” says Dan Keller, director of Campus Crime Prevention Programs and chief of public safety at the University of Louisville.

“We have two or three major things happening at the same time that are making the alcohol problem greater, or at least more visible on a lot of

campuses,” he explains.

For one thing, “students who may have been drinking legally off campus are now transferring their drinking habits to campus where now policies make drinking illegal.”

In addition, “many states are now raising their drinking age to 21, creating displaced drinkers who have no place to drink except on campus,” he says.

Finally, Keller notes, “alcohol abuse has replaced drug abuse as the number one student behavior problem. And all these problems combined are really making alcohol an issue at many colleges and universities.”



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# Arts & Entertainment

## Places in the Heart



by Susan Holmes

"Places in the Heart" is a film so personally moving that discussion risks its devaluation. Sally Fields stars as Edna Spaulding, a Texas widow whose life disintegrates after the accidental shooting death of her husband. This is a

history of courage and the realization of ideals, the strength of humankind, and he ultimate horrors of which we are capable.

I have been waiting a long time for this movie, enduring the previews and no-smoking propaganda, only to discover

that I must be witness again and again to a flat, shallow experience which barely reveals anything even recognizably believable.

Film is a medium which has the ability to become art, yet the classic cinematic achievements come infrequently to the screen. Much of what is good is passed over, and it is especially rare that such films should reach Southeastern Connecticut.

For this reason, the appearance of "Places in the Heart" in Mystic is an event worthy of celebration. Even if it has been released by a major productions company, a possibly classic film such as this usually enjoys neither box office success nor public acclaim.

Yet "Places in the Heart" is an assured victory for Robert Benton. He has captured

something which demands the creation of a new vocabulary, an essence of "realness," because it is such a successfully convincing illusion of reality. Every typical cinematic trick is missing. There is no melodramatic soundtrack, no touching soliloquy, no pointed gaze into the distance.

Benton's concern is with life. He has taken a great chance with this film in that he has compromised neither himself nor his art. His portrayal of truth shows us that life is very often so unbearable that the human ability to survive becomes miraculous. We exist in a melange of love and faith coexisting with horror and atrocity.

This is not a film which serves as light entertainment or escapism, yet one must

leave the personal troubles of an individual struggle to be confronted by truths which are universal.

It is a work of art that transports the viewer into the abstract. One ceases to be a part of an audience watching Sally Fields portray Edna Spaulding, becoming instead a member of the human experience of which we are all a part, and of which we are so rarely conscious.

"Places in the Heart" is a solemn, beautiful and tragic reminder of the inevitability of fate, and the human ability to overcome through the purity of love. As the title promises, "Places in the Heart" reaches deeply within the individual, reassuring and reaffirming the universal, yet still solitary nature of human existence.

## College Coffeehouse

by Debby Carr

The Conn College Coffeehouse serves as a showcase for the school's many talented vocalists, musicians, and composers. Linda Mileski, an art major, music history minor senior at Conn is among the most popular guitarist/vocalists at the coffeehouse, although she made her official debut only one year ago.

Linda is a member of the Chamber Choir and the Shwiffs. It was through the Shwiffs that her career as a folk singer-guitarist was actually launched. One night last year after a rehearsal, she heard Stacy Eyres ('84) playing a Joni Mitchell song on the piano. Linda commented that she knew the song, and Stacy invited her to join in her performance at the Parents' Weekend ('83) coffeehouse which was less than a month away. At the November 2, 1984 coffeehouse, Linda and Stacy marked their one-year anniversary as a duo. Currently, they are debating whether to accept an offer to perform in New York next summer.

Although Linda is an art major who is anticipating a career in graphic design or freelancing, she admits that she "flip-flops back and forth" between music and art; and she "would not mind in the least," more precisely, would "love a career in music," as she is beginning to like it [music] better than art."

Linda is definitely receiving the exposure and experience as a performer in the Conn community. She recently performed at the Nuclear Freeze benefit at Harkness chapel, and frequently performs at the Wine and Cheese Cellar. She particularly enjoys performing at the Wine and Cheese Cellar because of its "informality"

and "relaxing audience." "It's like singing at a party with a group of people," she believes, as the cellar has no sound system.

Performances at the coffeehouse are a little more "tense" because of the microphones and spotlights.

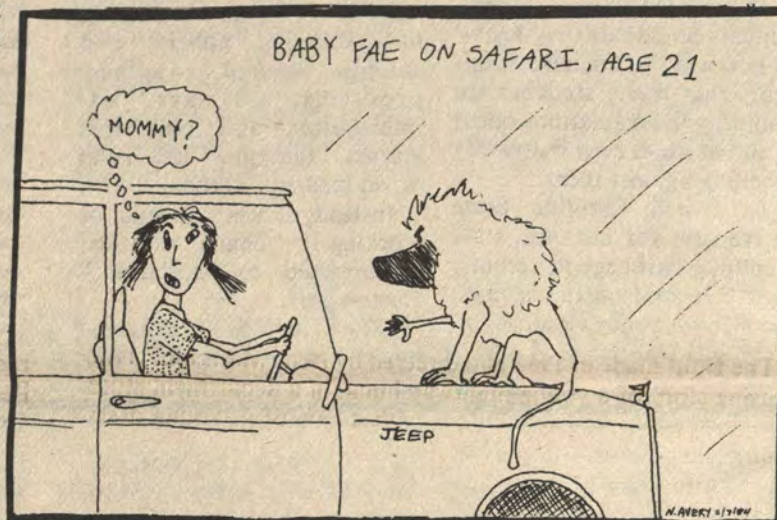
Although the cellar and the coffeehouse are different in certain respects, Linda feels that they both help the performer to develop stage presence, to interact with the audience, and to "pull themselves together." The positive reactions she receives from these audiences are "unbelievable." She says that "if I could make them do it all the time, I'd be incredibly happy," and she "likes people to honestly like... [her act]."

Among Linda's and Stacy's musical influences are Joni Mitchell and Simon & Garfunkel, and, not coincidental-

ly, many of the songs they perform are the original works of their influences. As far as personal inspiration, Linda is inspired by "any one [she]... sees playing out."

Although the pop music business can be "intimidating" and "sleazy," Linda believes that if she and Stacy continue to perform together they "could get a small but devout following." She contends that "fame isn't... [her] scene" and she can "thrive on attention but too much is not really great, to me at least."

Despite this, Linda would never give up on her music. She wants her performing to be "a very important side for the rest of... [her] life." And, if you would ask her just how long that would be, she'd reply, "as far as I still like it," that is, "as long as they want us, and then maybe longer."



### PERSONALS:

*In love? In hate? Thankful? Revengeful? Take advantage of the Voice's personals column. For just 5 cents per word you can HAVE the last word. The deadline for submissions is every Wednesday at 5:00 p.m., Voice Office, Cro 212 or mailed to post office box 351.*

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# Arts & Entertainment

## Students to Perform *A Doll House*

by Virginia Vancil

The Connecticut College Theater Department and Theatre One will present *A Doll House* by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. Performances will be held on November 15, 16, and 17, 1984, at 8 p.m. in Palmer Auditorium.

Although set in Victorian times, the extraordinary power of Ibsen still rings true for audiences today. Ibsen single-handedly revolutionized dramatic structure; he was a significant force in creating modern drama as we now know it.

Under the direction of professor Linda Herr, all students in the play are also studying other Ibsen works beyond the one being produced. *A Doll House* was chosen by the

department because, as Eva LeGallienne says, Nora and Torvald must be "very young and still very much in love." Usually, as LeGallienne has pointed out, the couples that play these parts are too old. The age range of our students, then, matches this masterpiece. We are using the LeGallienne translation because, as Linda Herr says, "It is eminently stageworthy. She has captured the poetry of Ibsen's dialogue and its acting rhythms."

The play has a cast of eight students as well as two youngsters, who will appear as the Helmer's children. The leading role of Nora Helmer will be held by a veteran actress at Connecticut College, Marleine Hofmann. Marleine

is a senior theater major, and is currently doing her honors thesis in theater. This year, she will be directing two plays in the department.

Nora's husband, Torvald, will be portrayed by Scott Lowell. Scott, a sophomore, is also a theatre major; he has most recently appeared in the College's production of *The Threepenny Opera* as The Ballad Singer.

Mark Frattaroli, a senior majoring in Theater and English, will be playing the role of Dr. Rank. Mark has held leading roles in many college productions including, *The Threepenny Opera*, *The Mistress of The Inn*, and *The Lark*. Mark is currently directing *Action* by Sam Shepard to be performed this December.

Sophomore Steven Tunnell will play the role of Nils Krogstad. Steven is also a Theater and English major; he held two major roles last year as Julien in *The Public Eye* and Peter in *The Zoo Story*. Playing opposite Steven will be Janet Mason, a freshman, as Kristine Linde. This will be Janet's second leading role at Connecticut College, she just recently appeared as Polly Peachum in *The Threepenny Opera*.

The other roles will be played by Shelia Davis, Stephanie Stone, and Jonathan McEwen. Says



*A Doll House*

(Photo by R. Valinote)

director Linda Herr, "the experience of rehearsing Ibsen is proving to be stimulating and exciting. We are looking forward to a wonderful production."

Tickets may be obtained through the Palmer Auditorium Box Office at 447-7610. Tickets are \$2.00 for students and \$3.00 for general public.

## Film Society: Bizarre to Classic

by Elizabeth Curran

On Wednesday November 14 at 8:00 pm in Olivia Hall, the Connecticut College Film Society will present a Swedish movie that was NOT directed by Ingmar Bergman! (Hard to believe but true nonetheless).

'The Doll' made in 1964 and directed by Arne Mattsson, is the amusing story of a young nightwatchman in a department store who falls head over heels in love with a beautiful, young dress mannequin. He steals her from the store and brings her to his drab apartment where he lavishes it/her with timid but ardent caresses.

Soon, it/she comes alive in his mind and he is in the throes of a real love affair. But like many love affairs, the honeymoon ends abruptly when a few personality problems arise.

It stars Per Oscarsson as the young man and Gio Petre as the doll. Admission is \$1.50.

Then on Sunday, November 18 at 8:00 pm in Dana Hall the CCFS will show Roman Polanski's 'MacBeth.' Made in 1971 it stars Jon Finch and Francesca Annis as the ambitious MacBaths.

When it was first released, much was made of the amount of nudity and violence depicted. Now, however, the nudity and violence in the film seem appropriate for the ruthless ambition of Shakespeare's tragedy.

Polanski wished to develop a world in which no individual matters too much or differs too greatly from his fellow human beings. By a continual dislocation of time, he has created a most unsettling environment for his drama.

Polanski's main theme is 'passing the crown,' meaning there is no good power only a transferral of power. Within that context, the tragedy of MacBeth seems not as great. Admission is \$1.50.



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## Concerts Offer Culture

Connecticut College has long had the reputation of presenting one of the finest Concert & Artist Series offered by colleges comparable in size.

In recent years, the college has consistently been able to host performers who within five to ten years gain considerable notoriety, in the early years of the Concert Series, Connecticut College attracted such names as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Philadelphia Orchestra, Isaac Stern, Itzak Pearlman, and Myra Hess.

Unfortunately, because of the disproportionate rise of the performer's fees in relation to the expenditures that our budget allows, the committee on the Concert & Artist Series has not been able to book the number of "big names" that it

used to enjoy.

Organizations, however, such as the Association of College, University and the Community Arts Administrators (A.C.U.C.A.A.), and The New England Presenters afford colleges like ours the opportunity to offer block-bookings to performers otherwise unattainable.

By guaranteeing a series of performances at five or six schools, block-bookings lower fees. In this way, Connecticut College has been able to maintain an extensive concert series within the bounds of the monetary support given by the college, the community and ticket sales.

The schedule of the Concert Series is planned a year in advance. A.C.U.C.A.A. is a four day workshop in which John Anthony (Chairman)

and Marc Baylin must choose from thousands of artists to fill the remaining open dates. Often negotiations will last months, but due to the high level of activity at A.C.U.C.A.A., several dates can be booked in one afternoon. This was the case last December when Dizzy Gillespie, the Cleveland String Quartet and Solesti New York were scheduled.

In an attempt to attract a larger number of students subscribers, the committee decided to offer a greater variety of performers. In the past three years, Connecticut College has hosted outstanding artists in jazz, ballet and theater.

Directing the program toward the interests of the students has proven successful as the number of student subscriptions had doubled.

Despite the increase, students only comprise one seventh of the total number of subscribed seats. It is a shame that more students do not take advantage of the rare opportunity to support a series of this caliber. According to Marc Baylin, "The Concert Series is to New London what the Philharmonic is to New York."

*The College Voice actively seeks talented writers, artists, and proof-readers. If interested, please attend the weekly meeting held in Cro 212, Wednesdays at 6:00 p.m.*



# Smokeout

by Dr. Fred McKeehan

The eighth annual Great American Smokeout will be observed this Thursday, November 15th. Larry Hagman is the National Chairman for this event in which all smokers are challenged to go without smoking for a full day. In past years, many smokers have found that it was not nearly as difficult as they had expected, and were able to give up cigarettes permanently, something which the vast majority of smokers want to do.

Non-smokers at Connecticut College are urged to "adopt" a smoker for the day, give them special nurturing on their special day: give them a lollipop, carry their books, sing to them, cheer them on if their resolve weakens. Only about ten percent of Conn's students are smokers, so there won't be enough smokers to go around for all the non-smokers, so maybe several non-smokers can form a support group for each smoker to help them through the day.

The Great American Smokeout is designed to be a light-hearted enterprise, but its purpose is very serious. Each year in the United States there are 350,000 premature deaths resulting from cigarette smoking. Cigarette caused lung cancer is the leading cancer killer for men, and will soon be number one for women too. (You've come a long way, Baby).

The depressing mortality statistics can be reversed if more people succeed in kicking the habit. There are already almost 40 million ex-smokers in the United States, so you know that it can be done.

When you feel the urge to smoke, take a deep breath, hold it for ten seconds, and then release it slowly. Taking deep, rhythmic breaths is similar to smoking only you'll inhale clean air, not poisonous gases. Keep your cigarettes in an unfamiliar place, such as in your shoes in the closet across the room from your desk, so that you will not reflexively take a cigarette without making a conscious decision about your actions. Frequently, you will decide that you didn't really want that cigarette anyway.

Let's make this Thursday, the 15th, a significant day for Connecticut College, as we all observe The Great American Smokeout.

## Tenure

structors in my academic career to have the courage and kindness to stimulate and strengthen the opinions of his students instead of bluntly intimidating them with his forceably superior background."

"After the conversation with Proctor, Dr. Artinian told me that the information was being used to make tenure decisions," explained Elliott.

"Proctor was not fair...I should have been aware of where what I was saying was going - what it was being used for," said Elliott.

"Dr. Proctor mentioned the fact that I had had a problem with Dr. Artinian's grading system in his report, (to the Faculty Advisory Committee)," she explained.

"I thought this was unfair, especially since I didn't know that the information I was giving was being used to make

tenure decisions. If I had known I never would have mentioned it."

"Artinian asked to speak to Oakes Ames," said Elliott. "The president was very non-committal. I told him that Dr. Artinian was very good, and that they could not hope to find a better professor. He put me off with bland generalizations."

"I wrote Ames a letter," said Elliott. "I told him...he really did have the best, and that I deeply resent being a part of this without knowing it. I think Proctor acted unfairly and unethically. He never told me that the information I was giving him was going to be used to make tenure decisions."

"It's been very mysterious," said Elliott. "I don't know why they're playing these games."

## Personals

**SWEETPEA:** "Le temps est devenu plus précieux depuis que je t'aime."

**PREZ** — Sorry for not counting. I like your shoes.

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**AKB** — Where's the fire? Don't lose your lunch, LSL - Fine, fine job. Ya, Ya, o.k.? T.M.

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- 6 Gush out
- 11 Hurts
- 13 Warming device
- 14 Negative prefix
- 15 Flounders
- 17 Babylonian deity
- 18 Land measure
- 20 Journeys
- 21 High mountain
- 22 Go by water
- 24 Transgress
- 25 The sweetsop
- 26 Streetcar
- 28 Slew
- 30 Wife of Geraint
- 32 Plaything
- 33 Parts of play
- 35 Cook in hot water
- 37 Places
- 38 Animal's foot
- 40 Golf mounds
- 42 Paid notices
- 43 Burrowing animals
- 45 Male sheep
- 46 Cyprinoid fish
- 47 Colonized
- 49 Sun god
- 50 Sufferers from Hansen's disease
- 52 Instructs
- 54 Catch
- 55 Meat

### DOWN

- 1 Mixes
- 2 Part of neck
- 3 Teutonic deity
- 4 Cut
- 5 Hit hard
- 6 Stitches
- 7 Dance step

8 Guido's low note

9 Walked unsteadily

10 Snares

12 Wild plum

13 Shocking

16 Skulk

19 Leads

21 Studio

23 Paths

25 Apportion

27 Sixty secs.

29 Tennis stroke

31 Railroad stations

33 Unforeseen

34 Seasoning

36 Becomes aware of

37 Buckets

39 Part of shoe

41 Shatter

43 Simple

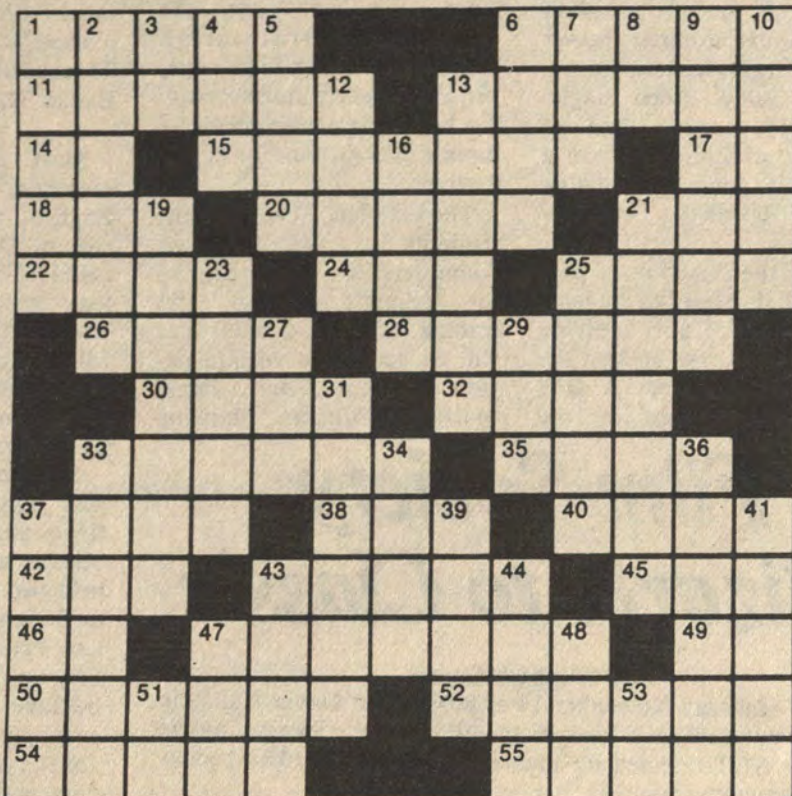
44 Slave

47 Weight of India

48 Pigeon pea

51 Parent: colloq.

53 That is: abbr.



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## Lady Camel Tennis

by Marie Ann Smultea

Whenever a team starts a new season with the loss of tough and tried veterans and the recruitment of new freshman stock, the season is tentatively referred to as "a building year."

This year's women's tennis team had more than that: "I was proud of the team for the very strong way in which they finished the season—a tenth place finish in the New England's plus two victories in close contests over Clark and Fairfield," said Coach Sheryl Yeary.

The Camels wrapped up their '84 season Oct. 25 on a 5-4 winning note over Fairfield, just missing an overall .500 mark by finishing with a commendable 5-6 team record.

At the New England tournament at Mt. Holyoke on Oct. 19-21, almost every Conn. player won at least one match, with two team members reaching consolation finals, to bring the team point total to a tenth place finish among a field of 20 schools.

Freshman Elizabeth McCullough (no. 2 singles) lost her first round of play but later gained momentum winning her next three consolation matches, until a 3-6, 6-2, 6-0 loss to Salem in the finals.

Senior Mari Smultea (no. 4 singles) was the other consolation finalist, beating MIT and Clark before losing to a Smith player.

Young players are generally associated with inexperience and nervousness, but it was freshman Hilary Harrison (no. 6 singles, no. 3 doubles) who led the team in victories, finishing with an overall 11-4 mark.

With the top three singles spots held down by rookies, what may have been beginning season jitters turned into

strong determination as the season progressed.

McCullough, a seasoned player once ranked in California, clinched an 11-19 record playing in a team-high of 30 matches.

Sophomore Christine Turner and Smultea, in the no. 3 and 4 slots respectively, both rallied to a 13-14 season tally.

Team captain Amy Michelman ('87) went 5-8 in the no. 5 position while no. 6 Casey Sims ('87) chalked-up a 7-16 finish.

The no. 1 position was handled by hard-hitting freshman Courtney Tews who ended with a tough 3-12 record.

Freshman Lauren Meltzer combined her efforts with Harrison in the no. 3 doubles for the only other Camel winning ratio at 7-4.

The season debut against three of New England's toughest competitors, Central, Mt. Holyoke and Trinity, resulted in three losses: a tough mental block to overcome. But the Camels bounced back with three solid wins, two of them with 8-1 scores over Southern and Newport. Most of the winning points in three close 5-4 wins this year came from doubles play. "We had more confidence in our doubles," said team member Turner, also a basketball player, who finds tennis "much more psychologically demanding; I like to overcome the pressure and play well."

Coach Yeary commended the team's togetherness work as an important part of their play: "Each of the 13 women on the team supported one another from start to finish. The group was very cohesive." Other 1984 team members included sophomores Jenny Stewart, Michelle Grosser, Nancy Ryan, Margy McGarry, and freshman Becky Kowal.



Camel Rugby in Play

## CAMELS

1984-85

**Notes From All Over:** U. Oklahoma grad Susan Black has published "Tradition," a Trivial Pursuit-type game of 2500 Oklahoma football facts, and says she's been approached by U. Michigan and Texas alumni with offers to do the same for them... The Wisconsin Student Association is running a petition drive to convince local stations to broadcast "Batman" reruns late at night.

### Puzzle Answer

S	T	E	M	S		S	P	U	R	T
T	H	R	O	W	S		H	E	A	T
I	R		W	A	L	L	O	W	S	E
R	O	D		T	O	U	R	S		A
S	A	I	L		E	R	R		A	T
T	R	A	M		K	I	L	L	E	D
	E	N	I	D		D	O	L	L	
S	C	E	N	E	S		B	O	I	L
P	U	T	S		P	A	W		T	E
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S	N	A	R	E			F	L	E	S

## Tarzan Road Race

by Daria Keyes

Cross-Country team member Ripley Greppin, was the first woman across the finish line in the Tarzan Brown Road Race held on Nov. 3rd. Greppin posted a time of 34:07.3 over the 5.5 mile Mystic terrain.

"I didn't expect to win, not at all," Greppin said, standing with a hand on her head cooling herself off with a sopping, wet, yellow sponge. "I've only been running for two years," she said. Greppin is a member of both the crew and cross-country teams of Connecticut College. "But crew is my primary sport," she said.

12 other members of the cross-country team also participated in Saturday's race. Finishing in the top 100 were John Barnett 17th, Tim Dodge 21st, John Eustis 42nd, Paul Stueck 49th, Rusty Logan 74th, and Russ Anderson 93rd.

Greppin earned a 95th overall followed by teammate Gail Hopp in 157th place with a time of 36:05. Hopp also fared well in the open women's division, placing 5th.

David Lifoff, a former Conn College student ranked 2nd in the men's open, while assistant cross-country coach Ned Bishop placed 47th overall with a 32:07 time.

## Lady Camel Soccer: Positive Future

by Leigh Larsen

The Women's Soccer Team finished their second season as a varsity team posting a 2-6-4 overall record.

Despite the .500 tally, Coach Fran Shields is pleased with the team's performance.

"We had a young team with ten freshman and eight sophomores, so we had a lot of building to do," said Shields, "And despite our lack of intercollegiate ball experience, we played competitively in every game."

Many of Conn's matches could have gone either way. The Camels tied the University of Hartford on two occasions and dropped a disappointing 3-2 decision to Newport mid-way through the season.

"These are three games we could have won," said Shields, "That alone would turned our season around."

But looking at the other side of the coin, the Lady Camels kept pace with New England ranked Tufts and Amherst, holding both teams to a deadlock final. Two one point losses to ranked Mt. Holyoke and Trinity were also positive indications for Conn's future.

The Camels will be losing five seniors who were the "nucleus of this year's team," including tri-captains Kathy Boyd, Anne Kiely, and Veronica Halpine, Leslie Freund, and Sharon Ephraim.

Ephraim and Halpine led the scoring, registering four goals, two assists, three goals, and three assists, respectively.

"Netminder Freund also had a tremendous season," commented Shields. The senior made 146 saves and let in only 24 shots in 11 games played.

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# Sports

## Volleyball Expectations

by Michele Laine

The Connecticut College Volleyball Team finished their season with a proud 15-10-4 record. The squad had a great intensity that held them together from their first game through their last. The Lady Camels opened up with a win over C.G.A., and although they dropped their next five games they remained tough and determined. Their determination paid off as they placed on top at the Conn. College Invitational, defeating Wesleyan, Colby-Sawyer, Skidmore and Wheaton. This win gave Conn. the confidence they needed, and they went on to win 13 of their final 18 games.

Their endeavor continued, as the Lady Camels tied for third place with Tufts in the NIAC Tournament on the 27. Although they did not come out on top, the team achieved some major goals and showed what they were made of. They started off by defeating Bates, a team they had tied earlier in the season. They moved on to

Wesleyan and played two tough matches but lost 12-15 and 15-18.

Conn. continued their downfall roll losing their first match to Williams, a team they had lost to earlier in the season, 1-15. But the Camels did not give up and stole the last two matches against Williams 15-9 and 15-12. "The girls' confidence in themselves and each other came through, their performance at NIAC really shows what the Conn. volleyball team is made up of," said Coach Amy Cambell.

After the exciting NIAC tournament Conn moved to their final two games, defeating club-team Trinity and losing to the division I of Hartford. Despite their easy victory over Trinity, the Camels fell into the style of play, which made it difficult to play up to par in their next game against Hartford. Conn played a great game against the Hawks, but some unforced errors on Conn.'s part were taken advantage of, and they

lost 15-10, 5-15, and 8-15. Conn left satisfied but still had the feeling that they could have won. Cambell commented, "They played their best volleyball all season. They were outstanding."

Overall the volleyball team fared better than expected, improving their '83 slate of 14-14-2 to 15-10-4.

Basically, a young team dominated by seven sophomores and three freshmen, the potential for next year is high. The squad is losing only two seniors to graduation: main hitters Libby Marston and Captain Jane Ach, who leadership will also be missed. But two main players will be returning, blocker Eva Miller '87 and setter Maura Doran '88.

Coach Cambell commented, "As the team developed and grew together this season, they far exceeded my expectations; I couldn't ask for anything more from them."



#13, Eva Miller; #1, Maura Doran; #3, Becka Smillie.

Photo by W. Burrows

## Men's Soccer: *Silver lining in the clouds*



Camel Soccer

by Fran Shields

Closing out the 1984 Connecticut College men's soccer campaign on a 2-0 loss to Middlebury, 15th-year head coach Bill Lessig expressed disappointment coupled with committed optimism concerning the team's final 4-9-1 mark.

"There were obviously some disappointing overtures to this season three tough games with Trinity, Wesleyan and Barrington, and lack of scoring punch - 9 goals, total but I feel that I know this team, we've undergone a great change of "personality," we've found ourselves," said an encouraged Lessig. "We've become more comfortable with our rules and therefore, maintained some consistency."

Consistency is something the Camel booters have been

trying to lasso the past three seasons. After a 2-12 mark in '83, a low-point in a brilliant coaching tenure, the improved record this season resulted from a consistency and maturity exhibited by this squad.

Memories of '83's disappointing season still lingered as the Camels traveled to Nichols College on the 30th. 2-0 loss in '83 was a situation the Camel's sought to erase from their minds early.

However, the Camels weren't on-track until the second half, as the terrible (but typical) field conditions and scrappy, aggressive and destructive play on the part of the Nichols' squad resulted in a scoreless 45 minutes.

Enter the "Mike Rosenberg-Nick Reeves connection." Rosenberg's beautiful headers

off Reeve's perfect feeds the but gave the Camels a 2-0 lead they would not relinquish. "I've been especially pleased with the 'heads-up' play of Rosie all year long," added coach Lessig.

With a 2-0 advantage later in the second half, Lessig substituted freely, however adversity was about to remind Lessig of its continual presence at Nichols College. Down and out at 0-2, the Nichols style of play began to resemble anything but a style of play, result: some sloppy and dangerous fouling - of course, all above the suspicion of the officials.

To add insult to injury, as countless Nichols' transgressions of the rules went unnoticed, the Camels were forced to succumb to their level of play or be killed. Despite pleas of self-defense by Lessig and his Camels, the ironic inevitability resulted: a penalty kick for Nichols! Camel keeper, Kevin Wolfe, committed a terrible foul in the box: looking intensely at an opponent while punching a Nichols' shot out of danger. The "official" claimed that Wolfe had "intent to foul." A Nichols goal was the result.

Now leading 2-1, Lessig went back to his first unit and Conn. held Nichols for the remainder of the game to sew up their fourth win of the year.

"The key to the contest," declared Lessig, "was our ability to maintain our ball control, while also maintaining our mental make-up against very 'difficult' conditions." (The officials, field and Nichols 'style of play'). Lessig cited soph defender

Greg Ewing for once again "dominating his mark..." Also, junior co-captain Jim Crowley was playing his first game at sweeper (usually center half) and performed admirably, as did co-captain Gary Andrews at defensive midfield. Freshman netminder Kevin Wolfe also had a great game, including a super "reaction save" in the first half.

The season closed out a home with a match against the Middlebury Panthers. Middlebury, a 6-5-2 team against a formidable schedule, was a squad that displayed fine ball control and speed at all positions. They were jumped out to a 1-0 halftime lead against the Camels 'contancio' or containment defense netted another in the second period to wing a 2-0 victory.

"We might have stayed in the containment style a little too long. We were controlling the ball with three midfielders and we should have gone to four earlier," said Lessig. The Camels did not go without scoring chances. But, the problem that was evident all year maintained: failure to score.

Goaltender Wolfe noted that Middlebury was "a well trained squad" and characterized most of their play as "classy." Wolfe had another strong performance against the Panthers, to give him a season under his belt with a lot of experience and knowledge of what it takes to be a keeper at this level. His first career shutout coming against Coast Guard had to be one of the season's highlights.

In looking back over the 1984 season, Bill Lessig offered few excuses and op-

timistic philosophies. "We found out what it takes to win at this level. We found that much of it stems from the inner make-up of the team, we established that framework this year."

Words like personality, maturity, identity all rise to the surface in describing this season's men's soccer team. Although a losing record has negative connotations, a positive, experienced coach such as Lessig can find a silver lining in his squad.

"The '85 season is just around the corner, we graduated no seniors, our nucleus is returning, and we know that we are not lightly regarded by any opponent." With names such as Crowley, Andrews, Rosenberg, Ewing, Reeves, leading scorer Brian Jones (4 goals) and Dan Selcow among a supporting cast of others, the silver lining may chase away all the clouds.



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